

BUSINESS NOTICE.

No receipts are sent from this office. As our terms are strictly *task in advance*, the receipt of the paper will be a sufficient acknowledgement that the money has been received.

WANTED—An efficient and responsible agent to canvass the city of New York for subscribers to this paper.

In making up clubs for the *National Era*, it is not required that subscribers shall all be at the same post office.

Persons sending us clubs can always make additions to the sum at the regular club prices.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1852.

We have some very excellent poetry and prose, waiting for insertion. Our contributors must bear with us. We shall do all we can for them, and in so doing increase the value of the paper. But, were we to undertake to publish at once all we have on file, fit for publication, it would occupy two or three pages, to the utter exclusion of anything else.

Please signify to me, through the *Era*, or otherwise, whether "Grace Greenwood" is a real or assumed name.

A assumed name. The real name, SARAH JANE CLARK, is as well and favorably known as the assumed name.

A CORRESPONDENT wishes to know where he may procure publications on the Scriptural view respecting slavery? At New York. Address William Harned, 48 Beacon street. He has on hand, we believe, all the standard anti-slavery publications.

PROSPECTUS OF THE SIXTH VOLUME OF THE NATIONAL ERA.

G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WEIGHTMAN, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

The *National Era* is an Anti-Slavery, Literary, and Political Journal, published weekly, at Washington, D. C., by G. Bailey. Its character may be learned by the following statement of principles.

In the unity and common origin of the human race; In the doctrine that God made of one blood all the nations of men, to dwell upon all the face of the earth.

In the golden rule—"Do unto others as ye would that others do unto you;"

In the Higher Law—"It is better to obey God than man;"

In Liberty, the fundamental condition of Human Progress and Perfection;

In Law, as the Defense, not Destroyer, of Liberty;

In Order, as the result of Liberty established and preserved, not subverted;

In the American Union, not divided, but as a means—a means to the establishment of Liberty and Justice, worthy of support only so long as it stands among these great ends.

"We hold these Truths to be Self-Evident;

That all men are created equal;

That they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights;

Among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

That to secure these rights Governments are established among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed;

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness;

We hold these Truths to be applicable at all times, to all men, of whatever clime or complexion; That the Slave Power, in its usurpation of all forms of Slave, personal, political, spiritual, whether at home or abroad, and the advocate of all laws and usages having a tendency to enslave the conditions of all men, to seek to deprive opportunities for the enjoyment of Liberty, Acquisition of property, and pursuit of happiness;

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These are the Principles that have controlled our course, and dictated our policy in conducting the *National Era*, which is responsible for no Party, as no Party is responsible for it, owing allegiance alone to God and Humanity.

The Literary Department of the *Era* speaks for all who are interested in the cause of character, and receives reports of its proceedings and doings, and comments and criticisms as may be deemed necessary:

The terms of the paper are as follows:

Single copy, one year	\$2
Three copies, one year	— 5
Five copies, one year	— 8
Ten copies, one year	— 12
Single copy, six months	— 1
Ten copies, six months	— 2

Volume I, No. 1, is entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new year's subscription, on each new semi-annual, subscriber, except in the case of clubs. Twenty-five cents is the commission on the renewal of an old subscriber.

A club of three subscribers (one of whom may be an old one) at \$5, will entitle the person to get up to a copy of the *Era* three months, or five (of two of whom may be old ones) at \$8, for six months; a club of ten (five of whom may be old ones) at \$15, to a copy for one year.

Money to be forwarded by mail, at our risk. Large sums to be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposit.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still \$2 a year. Agents sometimes charge a subscription which they obtain or renew the books of their possession, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be.

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

CLOVER NOOK: BY ALICE CAREY.

THE BOOK OF THE SEASON.

Readers of the *National Era*, who have been delighted with the "Clover Nook," or "Recollections of Our Home in the West," in which she has painted American country life with a freshness of genius and a fidelity of style hitherto unexampled in literature, will be gratified to learn that Mrs. Mitford's "Sketch Book" for the year 1851, or Washington Irving's "Sketch Book" for the old Dutch society of New Amsterdam, and the borders of the Hudson.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"We do not hesitate to predict that these sketches will be popular. They have the taste of genius—simple, natural, truthful—and evince a keen sense of the humor and pathos, of the oddities and traits of the country life of the West, which will bring to forget the sad and beautiful story of Mary Wigmore, the wily friend, and beauty and beauty, its touching human spirit, and its exquisite rural picture.

"The whole tone of Alice Carey's writings is unexceptionable."—*G. W. Thompson.*

"Miss Carey's experience has been in the midst of rural occupations in the interior of Ohio. Every word here is true, and a substance which they obtain or renew the books of their possession, so that the subscriber by their kindness gets his paper for \$1.50 or \$1.75, as the case may be."

All communications, whether on business or for publication, should be addressed to G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

ALICE CAREY has perhaps the strongest imagination among the young women of America. Her writings will live longer than those of any other woman writing now.—*American Whig Review.*

Alice Carey has a fine, rich, and pure original

genius. Her country stories are almost unequalled."—*Atlantic Monthly Magazine.*

Miss Carey's sketches are remarkably fresh, and exquisite in delicacy, humor, and pathos. She is booked for immortality."—*New Journal.*

"She is the equal of Alice Cary, and stands at the head of the living writers of America. We go even further in our favorable judgment, and exclaim that she is equal to any woman writer in the annals of English literature who have exhibited the merits of real poetic genius."—*The Port Folio.*

Published and sold by J. S. REDFIELD,

Jan. 1-41 Clinton Hall, New York.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—THE PRESIDENTIAL FACTS.

The interests and policy of Slavery cannot complain of not being well represented and protected in this Capital of the Model Republic of Christendom.

We have, first, the President and his Cabinet, who bestow appointments and patronage, with a constant reference to the demands of Slavery, and dare not, with one or two exceptions, even obey the law regulating the deportment of their adherents, lest it should offend the South.

Next, we have the Press, and the same side, with single exception—the *National Era*.

There are five daily papers now printed here—*Intelligencer*, *Union Register*, *Southern Press*, and *American Telegraph*.

The *Intelligencer* abhors all agitation, especially that calculated to create a public sentiment adverse to Slavery.

The *Union* goes so far as to require the Government to make war to resist the abolition of Slavery in Cuba, should the Government of Spain attempt that measure.

The *Southern Press*, as is well known, is the special organ of the Slaveholding Extremists.

The *Republic* has long since forgotten that there is such a place as the North, and is most assiduous in its devotion to the Slave Power. Its obsequiousness to Slaveholders is in fact a little overdone which is nothing remarkable for a Northern Man with Southern Principles.

The *American Telegraph*, commenced a few months since by Mr. Connolly, as an independent paper, ran well for a season.

It was, however, compelled to give up its position of editorship to a *second* *Telegraph*. In fact, it was compelled to give up its position of editorship to a *third* *Telegraph*.

Thus was the bargain consummated, by which the South obtained a permanent power and advantage in our Federal Government of incalculable importance, and the North pentury pecuniary relief.

One illustration of what has been lost by one and gained by the other is the fact, that though the free States number twice as many whites as the Slave States, and slaveholders are twice as numerous, the loss to the country of the white population is more than one-twentieth of the white population of the country, at the seat of the Government, the remainder the one-twentieth is represented by five daily presses, while the nineteen-twentieths are not represented by a single daily. Can there be more striking evidence of the ascendancy of the Slave Power over the Public Opinion and Public Councils of the country?

sylvania stepped forward to propose a compromise. Robert Morris, a strong advocate for assumption, thought the South might furnish just enough votes to carry the assumption bill, if the North would furnish, in exchange, enough to carry a bill fixing the permanent Seat of Government on the Potowmack. The old game again—power bartered for money—the South willing to pay for power, and the North to sacrifice power for peace! Hamilton entered into the arrangement heart and soul. Jefferson complained that he was made a tool in the bargaining Hamilton begging his co-operation in settling a question which threatened the existence of the Union. Hamilton dined with Jefferson, White and Lee. The *Moniteur* announced the loss of the *Union* to the world.

The *Patriot* contradicts the report, circulated at the Bourse, relative to the modification in the system of taxation.

The Inspector of the Mint, from the *Journal of Commerce*, says that 5,000 rebels, who were marching on that town, had retreated in the direction of the Brigadiers and Banks, making some hundred public functions to recruit their ranks, and strengthen their ranks at their nests.

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The *Minister of War* has addressed a post office to the *General Post Office*, in which he orders all persons residing in the District of Columbia to pay a tax of one cent per day.

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a recent meeting of some of the chiefs of the Ortolian party, it was unanimously resolved to write to the President and declare their firm resolution to make every attempt, on their part, to keep up a civil war.

The correspondent of *The London Times*, writing from Paris, under date of December 11, says a decree, issued to-day, places the Duke of Wellington in the *General Army* and the Duke of Cambridge in the *Army of the Guard*.

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President office of a Northern man, ready to acknowledge his obligations to the Slave Power. There is not one of all the Northern Democratic candidates now for the Presidency who would go to greater lengths in behalf of slavery than any one of the Southern candidates. Had we a hundred votes, and were we compelled to choose between a Southern slaveholder and a Northern slave, we would give them all to the former.

We observe Congress, by its prompt action now, will make amends for past delinquency, and so far as human agency can, provide for the security of the city and its governmental offices.

We hope Congress, by its prompt action now, will make amends for past delinquency, and so far as human agency can, provide for the security of the city and its governmental offices.

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We hope Congress, by its prompt action now, will make amends for past delinquency, and so

LITERARY NOTICES.

London and London Poor. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pa. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

This useful and interesting work has reached the eleventh number. Those who wish to know how the poor labor and live in large cities, will find matter of deep interest in its pages. Much carefully prepared statistical information is given, and the interesting personal narrative of the struggling poor, and of accurate and reliable information as to the needs of those classes is one of the greatest obstacles to their efficient relief. Give the wealthy classes a clear idea of what is wanted; give them the assurance that their money will not be thrown away, and there will be no lack of generous supplies. We commend this work to the careful perusal of those who have formed their notions of the vagrants of London from Dickens's highly-colored pictures of low life in that city.

The AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. November and December, 1850. New York. D. W. Hodge.

The American Whig Review is published every month, and like Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, aims to unite literature and politics. It is conducted with ability, and the numbers before us give us a favorable idea of its tone, though its general political views are not in harmony with our creed.

The November number there is a very liberal article on Hungary and Kosuth, in which the various stages of reform in Hungary, up to the time of the open rupture with Austria, are truthfully exhibited, and the injustice and perfidy of the latter fully exposed.

In the same number is an interesting article on Journalism in New York, followed in the December number, by one on Journalism in London.

The price of the Review is five dollars a year in advance.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE. No. 12. The publishers of this instructive monthly are highly encouraged by the patronage they have received for it at present year, and announced their purpose, on commencing the new volume in January, to enlarge it to quart form.

In addition to the wood cuts scattered through the text, each number will contain a large engraving, in the highest style of art, on some subject of interest to the subscribers.

The price is \$3 a year, or twenty-five cents a number.

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN HUNGARY. By General Klapka. In 2 vols. London: Charles Gilpin.

We are indebted to C. & A. Taber of New Bedford, Massachusetts, for a copy of the London edition of Klapka's Memoirs. We are not aware that any American edition has yet been issued; and this is quite inexplicable, as the work is valuable for the important record it contains besides possessing the peculiar interest of being the personal memoirs of a man of active energy, and gallantry. General Klapka was one of the best soldiers of Hungary, and his defense of Komorn is a brilliant chapter in history. His George possessed his fidelity and patriotism, Hungary might have done honor to any nation.

In this document, it is curious to see, the whole system of Slavery and Oppression, the self-same arguments and illustrations drawn from its inherent wickedness and injustice, which are even now, at a distance of twenty-eight years, most evident to all eyes. But the humane soul of Kosuth was too much in advance of his time, and his countrymen, turning a deaf ear to his appeals, went on importing Africans and laying out coffee and sugar estates, as before.

General Klapka, it is to be regretted, died at the age of forty, and his services to the cause of the Slave Trade from and after the year 1831. So potent, however, was the influence of the slave-trade, so were the planters to do their best to keep it going, that the Government was never able to make an instant's respite from its nefarious course.

In this document, the laws passed in conformity with the treaty, and the laws passed in conformity with it were allowed to remain a dead letter. That was ten years, during which an average of some forty or fifty slaves were annually imported from Africa, and the efforts of Great Britain to obtain from the Government a fair compliance with the terms of the treaty were uniformly unsuccessful.

The last effort of Kosuth, was made by his money and influence of the slave-dealers, and their allies, the traders of the city and the planters of the country, and a new four years of slavery were thereby given to their creatures.

At length, in 1850, Great Britain effectively took the staff into her own hands; and while the importation of slaves and another, had failed to stop the trade, she had nine months before agree to do it. Her first step was to grant to the lands of Washington, of Adams, and of Monroe, the right of search and of distillation of alcohol, the last act of a most civilizing nation, to the institution of Slavery.

It is an amazing volume.

KOSUTH AND THE HUNGARIAN WAR. Philadelphia: H. P. Peabody. For sale as above.

This number has a fair variety of contents, historical sketches, travels, biographies, tales, poetry, editorials, and the like. There are some fine illustrations of the Boston Tea Party and Napoleon Bonaparte. Also, a Sketch of the Life of Kosuth, with a portrait.

DAN MARSHAL. By Dan Marshal. New York: Dewart & Davison. For sale by A. M. Adams, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

A biographical sketch of the famous humorist, containing many diverting reminiscences. It is an amusing volume.

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THE TREASON CASES. By Daniel B. Woods. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Woods speaks from experience, having been employed for sixteen months in the gold mines of California. He presents a vivid picture of the life of a miner, certain not a very attractive one to men of mature age and quiet tastes.

One motive the author had in writing was, to persuade all who are doing well enough at home, to stay there. Of course he cannot expect his advice to be followed. The more hardships and vicissitudes in a man's life, the more it affects the imagination, and arouses the daring of the young and adventurous. The young man of spirit and energy likes to measure his strength against the lion in his way.

Mr. Woods's work is a useful and entertaining one.

THE ABOLITIONISTS AND KOSUTH. By Daniel B. Woods. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

We have received No. V of this very elegant work. It is to be issued in twenty-four parts, bearing two super quoats volumes, and containing complete accounts, both practical and general, of everything connected with domestic architecture. Its illustrations are numerous, beautiful, and costly.

THE MODEL ARCHITECT. By Samuel Sloan, Architect, Philadelphia. E. S. Jones & Co. For sale by Taylor & Mary, Washington, D. C.

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THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN. By Jacob Abbott. Published by the Harper New York. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

This is the first volume of a series of three designed for the benefit of young people and others, beginning a Christian life. The main purpose is to enforce the practices, not discuss the theory, of religion. Its style is simple, its tone subdued, its illustrations are plain and pertinent. The work is illustrated with numerous beautiful engravings.

THE HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY IN FRANCE. By Alphonse De Lamartine. Published and for sale as above.

Lamartine is too much of a poet to be a politician, too much of a sentimentalist to be a historian, and too much mixed up with the facts of this world, to be a pure sentimental. Circumstances placed him at the head of a revolution, over which the exaltation of his genius gave him the most benevolent control, but he had too little practical wisdom and weight to give it a permanent direction.

This volume like other historical efforts, abounds so much in patriotic sentiment, and generalizations, that it commands little respect as a record of facts. The author's taste seems to sympathize with royalty, but his principles are republican. "I am a republican," he says, "from a knowledge of the things that most happen and from devotion to the great work of the age."

ILLINOIS STATE WHITE CONVENTION. This body met at Springfield on the 22d instant. It was determined to be independent of the nominating candidates for State officers, but the holding of another on the first Monday in June was recommended. The following names gentlemen were selected as delegates to the White Convention:

Delegates at Large. E. B. Washburn, of Joe Davis county. Benjamin S. Edwards of Sangamon county. Peter Nef, of Edgar county. Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county.

Delegates. 1st district—Wright; 2d—Diston, C. D. Platt; 3d—District T. C. Smith; 4th—District George W. Mosier; 5th—District George Belcher; 6th—District Nathaniel Belcher; 7th—District Jayne.

It was resolved that the delegation sent to the White Convention be unanimous in its vote for President and Vice President, to be decided by a majority of the delegates in attendance.

We have yet received only the first volume of this work.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. Republished by Leonard Scott & Son, New York. For sale by Taylor & Mary, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

The North British Quarterly for November contains several able articles, among them three of very general interest—one on the Peace Movement, another on the Principles of Taxation, the third on the Re-awakening of the Christian Life in Germany.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another place, of the repudiation of these

foreign quarters, which have been in operation in this country for twenty years, and are constantly increasing their circulation. The reduction of postage removes one obstacle to their general patronage. Blackwood's Magazine, for instance, costs for any distance under 800 miles, only nine cents a quarter; and a quarterly, for the same distance, only four cents. No one deserts of keeping up with the literature and politics of the Old World, should be without them.

The FRANC FORER. Boston: J. P. Jewett & Co. For sale by Charles L. Burrow, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

A complete and thorough instructor in the piano forte. It is compiled by Manuel F. Roselli, principally from the works of Hunter, Burgmuller, Boeyen, Czerny, Hers, &c. The work is very neatly and handsomely printed.

The AMERICAN WHIG REVIEW. November and December, 1850. New York. D. W. Hodge.

The American Whig Review is published every month, and like Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, aims to unite literature and politics. It is conducted with ability, and the numbers before us give us a favorable idea of its tone, though its general political views are not in harmony with our creed.

The November number there is a very liberal article on Hungary and Kosuth, in which the various stages of reform in Hungary, up to the time of the open rupture with Austria, are truthfully exhibited, and the injustice and perfidy of the latter fully exposed.

In the same number is an interesting article on Journalism in New York, followed in the December number, by one on Journalism in London.

The price of the Review is five dollars a year in advance.

APPLETON'S MECHANICS' MAGAZINE. No. 12.

The publishers of this instructive monthly are highly encouraged by the patronage they have received for it at present year, and announced their purpose, on commencing the new volume in January, to enlarge it to quart form.

In addition to the wood cuts scattered through the text, each number will contain a large engraving, in the highest style of art, on some subject of interest to the subscribers.

The price is \$3 a year, or twenty-five cents a number.

MEMOIRS OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE IN HUNGARY. By General Klapka. In 2 vols. London: Charles Gilpin.

We are indebted to C. & A. Taber of New Bedford, Massachusetts, for a copy of the London edition of Klapka's Memoirs. We are not aware that any American edition has yet been issued; and this is quite inexplicable, as the work is valuable for the important record it contains besides possessing the peculiar interest of being the personal memoirs of a man of active energy, and gallantry. General Klapka was one of the best soldiers of Hungary, and his defense of Komorn is a brilliant chapter in history. His George possessed his fidelity and patriotism, Hungary might have done honor to any nation.

In this document, it is curious to see, the whole system of Slavery and Oppression, the self-same arguments and illustrations drawn from its inherent wickedness and injustice, which are even now, at a distance of twenty-eight years, most evident to all eyes. But the humane soul of Kosuth was too much in advance of his time, and his countrymen, turning a deaf ear to his appeals, went on importing Africans and laying out coffee and sugar estates, as before.

General Klapka, it is to be regretted, died at the age of forty, and his services to the cause of the Slave Trade from and after the year 1831. So potent, however, was the influence of the slave-trade, so were the planters to do their best to keep it going, that the Government was never able to make an instant's respite from its nefarious course.

In this document, the laws passed in conformity with the treaty, and the laws passed in conformity with it were allowed to remain a dead letter. That was ten years, during which an average of some forty or fifty slaves were annually imported from Africa, and the efforts of Great Britain to obtain from the Government a fair compliance with the terms of the treaty were uniformly unsuccessful.

The last effort of Kosuth, was made by his money and influence of the slave-dealers, and their allies, the traders of the city and the planters of the country, and a new four years of slavery were thereby given to their creatures.

At length, in 1850, Great Britain effectively took the staff into her own hands; and while the importation of slaves and another, had failed to stop the trade, she had nine months before agree to do it. Her first step was to grant to the lands of Washington, of Adams, and of Monroe, the right of search and of distillation of alcohol, the last act of a most civilizing nation, to the institution of Slavery.

It is an amazing volume.

KOSUTH AND THE HUNGARIAN WAR. Philadelphia: H. P. Peabody. For sale as above.

This number has a fair variety of contents, historical sketches, travels, biographies, tales, poetry, editorials, and the like. There are some fine illustrations of the Boston Tea Party and Napoleon Bonaparte. Also, a Sketch of the Life of Kosuth, with a portrait.

DAN MARSHAL. By Dan Marshal. New York: Dewart & Davison. For sale by A. M. Adams, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

A biographical sketch of the famous humorist, containing many diverting reminiscences. It is an amusing volume.

THE TREASON CASES. By Daniel B. Woods. New York: Harper & Brothers. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

We have received No. V of this very elegant work. It is to be issued in twenty-four parts, bearing two super quoats volumes, and containing complete accounts, both practical and general, of everything connected with domestic architecture. Its illustrations are numerous, beautiful, and costly.

THE MODEL ARCHITECT. By Samuel Sloan, Architect, Philadelphia. E. S. Jones & Co. For sale by Taylor & Mary, Washington, D. C.

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THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN. By Jacob Abbott. Published by the Harper New York. For sale by Frank Taylor, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

This is the first volume of a series of three designed for the benefit of young people and others, beginning a Christian life. The main purpose is to enforce the practices, not discuss the theory, of religion. Its style is simple, its tone subdued, its illustrations are plain and pertinent. The work is illustrated with numerous beautiful engravings.

THE HISTORY OF THE RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY IN FRANCE. By Alphonse De Lamartine. Published and for sale as above.

Lamartine is too much of a poet to be a politician, too much of a sentimentalist to be a historian, and too much mixed up with the facts of this world, to be a pure sentimental. Circumstances placed him at the head of a revolution, over which the exaltation of his genius gave him the most benevolent control, but he had too little practical wisdom and weight to give it a permanent direction.

This volume like other historical efforts, abounds so much in patriotic sentiment, and generalizations, that it commands little respect as a record of facts. The author's taste seems to sympathize with royalty, but his principles are republican. "I am a republican," he says, "from a knowledge of the things that most happen and from devotion to the great work of the age."

ILLINOIS STATE WHITE CONVENTION. This body met at Springfield on the 22d instant. It was determined to be independent of the nominating candidates for State officers, but the holding of another on the first Monday in June was recommended. The following names gentlemen were selected as delegates to the White Convention:

Delegates at Large. E. B. Washburn, of Joe Davis county. Benjamin S. Edwards of Sangamon county. Peter Nef, of Edgar county. Joseph Gillespie, of Madison county.

Delegates. 1st district—Wright; 2d—Diston, C. D. Platt; 3d—District T. C. Smith; 4th—District George W. Mosier; 5th—District George Belcher; 6th—District Nathaniel Belcher; 7th—District Jayne.

It was resolved that the delegation sent to the White Convention be unanimous in its vote for President and Vice President, to be decided by a majority of the delegates in attendance.

We have yet received only the first volume of this work.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. Republished by Leonard Scott & Son, New York. For sale by Taylor & Mary, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington.

The North British Quarterly for November contains several able articles, among them three of very general interest—one on the Peace Movement, another on the Principles of Taxation, the third on the Re-awakening of the Christian Life in Germany.

We call attention to the advertisement, in another place, of the repudiation of these

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 1, 1851.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Since my arrival in this country, I have heard and read so much that is interesting and important, that some account of it may not be without value to you at home. The position of Brazil, and the state of public sentiment in relation to these questions is tolerably well understood in England, as shown by the reports of Ambassador Palmerston, and others.

Twenty whites to three blacks. Indeed it is reported that the Legislature, from the admission of California, has enacted from various other indications, that while thinking men in this country do not accept the South Carolina theory of the blessings of negroes, they also reject that other doctrine, so wide-spread, that they are not fit to be slaves. The position of Brazil, and the state of public sentiment in relation to these questions is tolerably well understood in England, as shown by the reports of Ambassador Palmerston, and others.

Another slight shock of an earthquake has been experienced in San Francisco.

Papers received from the Southern mining regions contain very favorable accounts of mining operations, and refer to an immense yield of gold in a placer lately opened up in the valley of Mariposa, which is creating a great excitement in the mining regions.

There are grave obstacles, however, to emanating a people of a sufficient number and a half million—the question of the extinction of slavery is becoming one of paramount importance in this country. Here, too, there is a strong desire to prohibit the importation of slaves, and to prohibit the bringing of slaves into the country.

With about the same name, and the same date, we have a favorable idea of its tone, though its general political views are not in harmony with our creed.

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